OLD ENGLAND.

By ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Inſpector-General of* Great-Britain.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1750. [N°. 339.]

To ARGUS CENTOCULI, *Eſq;*

SIR,

THO' the Subjects in your Paper are extremely various, as well as uſeful, I flatter myſelf there is one that I have fallen upon, which might have eſcaped even your great Perſpicacity. Your Thoughts are ſo continually buſied about the Great, or thoſe who are vulgarly called ſo, that I doubt you have never deemed to employ your Meditation on the Caſe of *John* T—*t*, Eſq; which I conſider as one of the moſt remarkable that the preſent Year has afforded. In reality, this Gentleman, tho' he has not a Place in the common Eſtimate of Greatneſs, has undoubtedly been the chief Man in his Profeſſion in all his Majeſty's Royal Dominions. As to the Rank of an Executioner in *Germany*, or any other foreign Country, I have given myſelf no Trouble to make Enquiry concerning it.

I ſhall not preſume to ſay, that there will be a peculiar Propriety in giving a Place to my Letter immediately after thoſe Eſſays that you have lately publiſhed: Yet certain it is, that the next Step to *Judgment*, in moſt Caſes, is *Execution*; and that the greateſt Magiſtrates, who have ſat many Years to decide the Fate of others, have in their Turns been ſometimes brought to the Bar, as well as inferior Perſons. To borrow a Metaphor or two from the curious Art of Watchmaking: He that gives *Motion* to the Law is ſubject to the Power of it, as well as He who has been called the *Finiſher* of it by way of Eminence.

Permit me to take notice of a Propriety in the *French* Language, which I have obſerved in the foreign Gazettes in this particular Caſe of Mr. *T*—*t*. When they have mentioned that *Gentleman*, who has lately made ſo great a Figure in Hiſtory, they have uſually called him, *Le Maitre des hautes Oeuvres*, "the Maſter of the high Works;" an Appellation, I think, than which none can be more expreſſive of the Office and Dignity of a Hangman.

Your Readers need not be reminded, after this Introduction, that *le Maitre des hautes Oeuvres de la Grande Bretagne* has lately been in Danger of coming under the Hands of his own *Journeyman*. This is the Caſe which now recommends him to my particular Notice, and I think ſhould recommend him to the Notice of all the good Subjects in *Great Britain*.

When an *uſeful* and *worthy* Man falls into Tribulation, it is natural for all thoſe of the *ſame Character* to be affected with his Misfortune. That there was great Mourning on Account of Mr. *T*—*t*'s late Situation, among all his good Friends and Neighbours about *St. Giles's* and *Drury-Lane*, is not in the leaſt queſtion, tho' I have not the Honour to have much of the ſame common Acquaintance with this worthy *Gentleman*. And that the Beginning of their Joy upon his Reprieve, and the full Completion of it upon the Advice of his abſolute and free Pardon, were at leaſt equal to their Sorrow at his Sentence, muſt be underſtood by all who have ſtudied the Paſſions and Workings of the human Mind.

For my part, when I firſt heard of the Commitment of this *Gentleman*, and afterwards of the violent Proſecution carried on againſt him, which put him in imminent Jeopardy of his Life, I ſhrewdly ſuſpected that there was ſomewhat of *Jacobitiſm* in the whole Affair: And what could be more evident than that I was not miſtaken, when we came to underſtand, from the Seſſions-Paper, that his Proſecutors were *Iriſh*, *native Iriſh of the old Stock*; conſequently *Papiſts*; conſequently *Jacobites*? It is highly probable alſo, that the Man killed, by whoſe Hands ſoever he fell, was of the ſame Kidney with his Relations, Friends and Companions: But in his Caſe I would be the more tender in paſſing Judgment, becauſe of the old Proverb which tells us, that "Nothing but Good ſhould be ſaid of the Dead."

And for this Reaſon I forbear remarking, as I might otherwiſe be juſtify'd in doing, that the *taking off another Jacobite*, an inveterate Enemy to the preſent Eſtabliſhment, was in Truth no more than *purſuing the Buſineſs of my Hero's Occupation*; with this Exception only, that in the preſent Caſe the Formality of Trial, which hath hitherto been thought neceſſary before Execution, was entirely wanting. I do not even pretend to affirm, that Mr. *T*—*t*, by the great Knowlege he not long ſince acquired of the Conſtitution of a *Jacobite*, both *externally* and *internally*, in the Buſineſs of his ſaid Occupation, was ſo good a Judge of that Race of Mortals as to know them only by a *Side-Glance* of his Eye: Tho' if this Point could be made appear, upon good Evidence, much might be urged from it, by ingenious Council, in Alleviation of the Fact, even ſuppoſing it had been confeſſed by Mr. *T*—*t* himſelf. The famous Caſe of the *Miller*, who hanged the Highwayman immediately upon taking him, without Judge or Jury, being fully convinced of his Guilt in his own Breaſt; and yet obtained his Pardon, tho' in the ſtrict Senſe of the Law he was guilty of Murder: This Caſe, I ſay, might have been urged as a Precedent in favour of Mr. *T*—*t*, if it could only have been demonſtrated, that his Sagacity in knowing the Heart of a *Rebel* by his Countenance was as great as that of the *Miller* was in knowing a *Highwayman*, by taking him with the Goods of another Perſon about him.

But to return to the Proſecution. There is no doubt but the whole Party of *Jacobites*, ever ſince the celebrated Operations on *Tower-Hill* and *Kennington-Common*, have been greatly exaſperated againſt the *Finiſher of the Britiſh Laws*: For tho' the Perſons themſelves, upon whom he operated, declared to him their *Forgiveneſs* in their laſt Moments, as they held it the Duty of dying Men to do; yet this extreme Placability did by no means bind their Friends and Survivors, who might think *Vengeance* to be as much their living Duty, as *Forgiveneſs* was the dying Duty of the departed *Martyrs*. And if we add to this, that *Vindictiveneſs* is too much the Characteriſtic of the *native Iriſh*, and that all the material Evidence againſt Mr. *T*—*t* were *Iriſh Evidence*, is it not more than probable, that *Malice* might preponderate *Juſtice* in the Depoſitions that were made againſt him?

What I now ſay is from the general Memory I retain of theſe Circumſtances: For, as I have not the Seſſions-Paper by me, I cannot be particular as to the Names of the ſeveral Witneſſes, and their reſpective Evidence. I do not even know, who was the honourable Judge before whom Mr. *T*—*t* was tried: Nor, if I did, would that be at all material; ſince there is no Queſtion of his having proceeded with great Candour and Humanity. Beſides, the Jury are Judges of *Facts*; and as to Points of Law, I do not apprehend that any could ariſe in the Caſe of this *Gentleman*, where the Matters ſworn to were *determinate Acts*, concerning which there is no Obſcurity in our Laws. I am not better acquainted with either the Names or Perſons who were at that Time upon the *Pannel*: Neither is this of any Signification, becauſe their Judgments could be guided only by the Evidence, which, I doubt not, was ſufficiently poſitive. There is not the leaſt Room therefore to call in Queſtion the Honeſty, Proteſtantiſm, Loyalty, or Judgment of theſe Gentlemen. But Men of the moſt upright Intentions are liable to be *miſguided* or *perverted*, if others are wicked enough to endeavour to impoſe on them in Defiance of Truth and their own Conſciences. Obſerve, I do not even affirm, that this latter was abſolutely the Caſe: I only hint my Suſpicions, and the Reaſons of them.

But be this as it may, I am clearly of Opinion, that the Execution of a Perſon ſo diſtinguiſhed by the *Severities* he has exerciſed on the *Jacobites*, tho' what he did was in purſuance of the Sentence paſſed by his Country, and merely and ſimply *ab Officio*, would have given the higheſt Cauſe of Exultation to thoſe who are ſtill irreconcileable to the preſent happy Eſtabliſhment. They would even have deduced a *Judgment* from a legal Proceeding, and comforted themſelves with the Thought that Vengeance had begun to overtake their Perſecutors, tho' it began at the *Fag-End* of them.

Ignorance, it is allowed, is the Mother of Superſtition, as Superſtition has been of the greateſt Number of *Judgments* that are recorded. Now, as much Learning and Reaſoning have been beſtowed with good Effect to prove, that *Jacobites* are really ignorant of their own Intereſt, it is natural to infer, that they muſt be great *Judgment-mongers*. How much this Deſcription is applicable to others, is not my Buſineſs here to enquire: If it ſuits the *Jacobites*, it is enough for my preſent Purpoſe; enough to ſhew, that there is no Extravagance in the Suppoſition, that they would have improved Mr. *T*—*t*'s Execution into a *Judgment*. Methinks the Cry of his *dying Speech* now ſounds in my Ears, with a full and true Account of the headleſs L—ds that appeared before him, like the Ghoſts to King *Richard*, the Night before his fatal Exit.—But Mr. *T*—*t* lives, happily lives, to the great Diſappointment of thoſe that were ready to triumph in his Misfortune!

May I not add, that he lives *in Terrorem* to all *Jacobites*, againſt the Time that their Madneſs ſhall drive them into another Plot or Rebellion? And if he has kept his Hand in Ure to the Buſineſs of Manſlaughter, (tho' I would hope his Conſcience acquits him of any ſuch Thing) muſt not his Preſervation be the more *terrible* to all ſuch Offenders? For tho' not reſtored at preſent to his Office, may he not be on ſuch a great Occaſion? He is the only *Eſquire* of his Occupation that has lived for a good while paſt; and tho' I think him worthy of that Honour, I would not methinks have more than one living to enjoy it at the ſame Time. There has been already ſome Complaint, that Honours are rather cheaper than they were in the Times of old *Engliſh Frugality*, when good Queen *Elizabeth* ſat on the Throne, and *her Maids of Honour eat Beef-ſteaks for Breakfaſt*.

In this Interval of Mr. *T*——*t*'s Suſpenſion, I am extremely glad to hear, that he is not to be entirely unſerviceable to his Country: For there has been ſome time a Report, which I have not heard contradicted, that this *Gentleman*, upon his Abſolution from the legal Guilt of Murder, was to ſucceed to the honourable Employment of another very worthy Perſon, the late Mr. *Abraham Mendez*, who is ſaid to have ſpent thirty Years in the Service of the *great* Mr. WILD, and of *Newgate*. Mr. WILD was much reſpected and courted, during his bodily Life, by Perſons of high Diſtinction; tho' his Memory has been foully *beſpatter'd*, ſince he left the World in a Halter. And as to *a Turnkey of Newgate*, he is the Deputy of the Keeper, who is the Deputy of the worſhipful Sheriffs of *London* and *Middleſex*, who are the immediate Deputies of his M——y.

Mr. *T*——*t*, I am aſſured, tho' a hearty Friend to the Conſtitution under which he has acquired his Bread, is in the main a Man of very *moderate Principles*, and has been extremely *impartial* in all his Actions. Let him but be told his Duty, and he never failed to execute it, were it on *Whig* or *Tory*. I am alſo informed he is ſo very *pious*, that he never miſſed ſinging Pſalms with his Patients, when in the Plenitude of his Power, let them be never ſuch miſerable Objects, or let their Crimes be of what Nature ſoever. This is no doubt a Particular much to his Praiſe, and which ought not to be forgotten in a Letter written on purpoſe to do Juſtice to his Merits.

May we add, that *thoſe Merits*, which are undoubtedly more than I, who write without any of the Memoirs he might have communicated during his Danger, can enumerate, ſeem to have been exceedingly well weighed and enquired into in the Caſe of his Pardon, which hath been ſo long in procuring. There was the more Impartiality evident in this Matter, as I have already demonſtrated of how much Importance it was that he ſhould be ſaved, that the Enemy might not have Cauſe to exult. May we not even infer, from this Circumſtance, that no Party-Conſideration would have been ſufficient to expiate his Offence, if ſome favourable Particulars had not been diſcovered in it's Mitigation?

To ſum up the whole, I would hope that Gratitude is one of the many Virtues for which Mr. *T*——*t* has been celebrated. If it be, as I can make no Queſtion but it is, he will certainly become, in his new Office, the more diligent and faithful Servant of the Public, on account of the Grace that has been extended to him. The *Smugglers* are a Set of People, over whom, as late Experience has ſhewn us, a more than ordinary Vigilance is neceſſary: Let us hope, that Mr. *T*——*t* will exerciſe this; and that he will not for the future, any more than he has hitherto done, ſhew the leaſt Mercy to *Rebels* who may be delivered into his Power!

I am, &c.

C. THRIFTLOVE.

ERRATA *in our laſt:*

Page 1, Column 2, laſt Line, for *reſide* read *preſide*. Col. 3. L. 27, for *infect* read *inject*. P. 2, L. 52, read *Reputation* AND *Honour*. L. 66, for *affects* read *aſſerts*.

LONDON.

We hear that Savage Moſtyn, Eſq; Comptroller of the Navy, is a Candidate for one of the Elder Brethren of the Trinity-Houſe, in Oppoſition to Sir Peter Warren, Bart.

On Wedneſday the 5th came on at Barnſtaple in Devonſhire, the Election of a Recorder of that Borough, in the room of the Right Hon. Henry Lord Rolle, deceas'd; when the Candidates were Sir Bourchier Wrey, Bart. one of the Members in Parliament for that Town, and John Baſſet, of Heanton-Court, Eſq; and on caſting up the Poll it ſtood thus:

For Sir Bourchier Wrey	——	6
John Baſſett, Eſq;	—	15

Thurſday Morning came on the Election for a Surgeon to Chriſt-Hoſpital, in the room of Mr. Holloway, deceas'd, when the Numbers on the Ballot were,

For Mr. Wall	——	23
Mr. Spray	— —	19
Mr. Ingram	— —	12
Mr. Savage	— —	5

John Lock, Eſq; late of Coleman-ſtreet, who died on Thurſday was ſe'nnight has left five Hundred Pounds to the Foundling Hoſpital, and five Hundred to St. Thomas's, beſides many Legacies to other Charities.

On Monday died at his Houſe on Turnham Green the Right Hon. the Lord Dunkerron, only Son of the Earl of Shelburn, of the Kingdom of Ireland; who is poſſeſſed of an Eſtate of more than 30000 l. per Annum.

Laſt Saturday died at his Houſe in Devonſhire Square of a violent Fever, Mr. Samuel Dacoſta, a very eminent Exchange Broker of this City.

On Sunday a poor Woman was put into the Cage in Roſemary Lane for a trifling Offence, which ſo exaſperated the poor Creature that ſhe found Means to hang herſelf in the Place; ſhe was big with Child.

Letters from Mancheſter bring Advice of a Riot which happened there laſt Week, on Occaſion of three Men and a Woman being ſentenced to be whipt. The Mob roſe when the Priſoners were brought to the Place of Puniſhment, inſulted the Magiſtrates, and uſed ſome treaſonable Expreſſions; upon which the Magiſtrates ſent the three Fellows and the Woman back to Priſon, and at the ſame Time applying to the Commanding Officer of Hawley's Dragoons quartered in the Place, a Party inſtantly got under Arms, and were ordered, in Preſence of the Mob, to load with Ball. As the Priſoners were again bringing to receive their Puniſhment, under the Eſcort of this Party, the Mob pelted the Soldiers with Stones, &c. which provoked one of them to fire, whereby one Man was killed, and another wounded; and the Rioters repeating their Inſults to the Dragoons, as they were carrying the Men back to Priſon after being whipt, and one of them receiving a Blow in the Face by a Brick, he went to ſeize the Fellow that threw it, but his Muſket being half cock'd, went off, ſhot the Man dead, and wounded another.

Wedneſday Night four young Fellows, belonging to a numerous Gang, were carried to New Priſon under a ſtrong Guard, charged with divers Robberies and Burglaries.

On Sunday Night about 11, as Mr. Houſe an eminent Oilman in Pall-mall, and Mr. Durant, the King's Pewterer in St. Martin's-lane, were coming to Town in a Poſt-Chaiſe, they were attacked at the farther End of Piccadily, and robbed of their Watches and Money by a ſingle Highwayman on a bald-faced Horſe, who afterwards made off towards Hyde Park, where he met with Mr. Wilde an Attorney, who had been in Company with the above mentioned Gentlemen, when on Mr. Wilde's enquiring of him whether he had met a Poſt-Chaiſe, the Highwayman preſented a Piſtol, and bid him deliver; but the Attorney ſet Spurs to his Horſe, and rode full Speed from him through Piccadily, and paſſed the Chaiſe without ſeeing it. The Poſt-Boy obſerving Mr. Wilde's Horſe to have a bald Face, thought him to be the Highwaymen, and gave the Alarm; upon which he was ſtopped, pulled from off his Horſe, and detained 'till his Friends came up to explain the Miſtake.

The ſame Night from twelve to five the next Morning, all the Weſtern Stage Coaches were robbed, and many Paſſengers on the Road, by Footpads and Highwaymen.

Tueſday a Man very genteelly dreſſed went to a Houſe in Holland Street, at the End of Wardour Street, under a Pretence that his Parrot flew in at the one Pair of Stairs Window, whereupon the People of the Houſe very readily went up Stairs with him to look for it; but while they were officiouſly ſearching about, he found Means to ſteal a Gold Watch, and got clear off.

Thurſday 7-Night a Servant of his Grace the Duke of Bedford, going from Oakhampton to Taviſtock, was attacked on the Road by two Fellows, very indifferently mounted, one in a Sailor's Habit, the other like a Huſbandman. They robbed him of his Money, amounting to about ſeven Guineas, and his Watch. Afterwards one of the Villains ſnapped a Piſtol twice cloſe to the poor Man's Ear ineffectually, but trying a third Time it went off, tho', the Rogue's Hand ſhaking, the Ball only grazed the Side of his Face and wounded his Chin. However the Man fell, and the Villains, thinking him really dead, made off. A Hue and Cry is out after them, but they are not yet apprehended.

On Saturday came on at Hicks's Hall the Trial of Alexander Staples, for attempting to commit Sodomy on John Smith a young Lad. The Attempt was ſo plainly proved to the Court and the Jury, that he was ſentenced to ſuffer one Year's Impriſonment in Newgate, and to ſtand in the Pillory on little Tower Hill ſome Time within a Month.

Wedneſday the Seſſions ended at the Old Bailey, when the following Perſons received Sentence of Death, viz.

William Smith for forging a Bill of Exchange for 45 l. and a Receipt to it.

Richard Wright, for robbing Charles Coleman of a Hat, Wig, and two Shillings, near Moorfields.

Hugh Burrel for ſtealing a Cow, the Property of Robert Wilſon.

James Maclaine, for robbing Joſiah Higden on the Highway of a Portmanteau.

Henry James Saunders, for robbing John Curſon near Pancras, of a Metal Watch, Value 5 l.

John Griffiths, of Swan Yard near Newgate, for robbing James Cockerham of a Cloth Cloak and Handkerchief in the Fleet Market.

—— Watſon, for robbing John Loveleſs of a Silver Watch near Ratcliff Highway.

Francis Keys, for robbing Mrs. Katherine Selby of two Guineas, near Brumpton.

John Dewick, for ſtealing a Black Gelding, the Property of John Evans of Lewiſham in Kent.

William Tyler, for ſtealing a Black Gelding, Value 5 l. the Property of Stephen Martin.

Anthony Whittle, for breaking open the Shop of James Hawkins, and ſtealing from thence thirty Dozen of Worſtead Stockings, and twenty Yards of Bays.

Thomas Sheban, for ſtealing out of the Dwelling-[illegible] of Brice Macdaniel 22 Guineas, four 35 s. Pieces, [illegible] one 31 l. 12 s. the Property of the ſaid Macdaniel.

William Riley, a Soldier, for the Murder of [illegible] Sutton in Tothill fields.

George Taylor, George Loyd, and Moſes Wright, [illegible] breaking into the Dwelling Houſe of Bryan Bird, [illegible] ſtealing a Quantity of Linnen.

Five were ordered to be tranſported for 14 Years; [illegible] two for ſeven Years; one to be branded; and five to [illegible] whipp'd.

When William Smith was called to the Bar to receive Sentence of Death, he ſpoke as follows:

" My Lord, To what I ſaid on the Day of my Tri[illegible] I have only on this melancholy Occaſion to add, That my humble Confeſſion then proceeded from a ſincere Co[illegible] punction of Heart in Abhorrence of my Crime, I there[illegible] now fervently Pray, that the Almighty, who is the [illegible] Fountain of Mercy, will inſpire his Majeſty's Royal [illegible] with Sentiments of Compaſſion towards me, and that [illegible] Conſideration of my unfeigned Sorrow and Penitence, [illegible] will be moſt graciouſly pleaſed to reſtore me my forfeit[illegible] Life; a Life ſought only to attone for the Errors of [illegible] paſt, and to pray for my Preſervers."

When Mr. Maclaine was aſked by the Judge (according to the uſual Form) what he had to urge, why Sentence ſhould not be paſſed upon him, he attempted to ſpeak, but his exceſſive Grief prevented his delivering this Speech he had drawn up, and taken from his own Handwriting.

" My Lord, I ſhall not preſume to trouble your Lord[illegible]ſhip with many Profeſſions of Sorrow and Penitence; [illegible] from Men in my unhappy Condition, are too often con[illegible] dered to proceed more from Fear and Shame, than from [illegible] Heart juſtly touched with a deep Senſe and Abhorrence [illegible] paſt inexcuſable Conduct.——Were the Sentiments [illegible] of my Soul this Moment diſcloſed to the World in [illegible] true Light, I ſhould have no Occaſion to uſe [illegible] Expreſſions to move Compaſſion:——For the leaſt [illegible] Men are the readieſt to pity the Anguiſh of their Fellow Creatures, not hardened in Guilt.——I might perhaps [illegible] leſt ſome Circumſtances to mitigate the Execution of [illegible] Sentence I am now going to receive.—But as I am ſenſible nothing of that Sort on my Trial has eſcaped the Penetration of the Court; ſo I am equally aſſured, that if there [illegible] room for Mercy, it will be recommended.

" My Lord, it is for my Offences againſt Heaven and the Publick; it is for my Family diſgraced, for a helpleſs Infant Daughter, that my Heart is weighed down with contrite Anguiſh, and dares not with Confidence apply to the Great and Good.——And yet, my Lord, permit me to implore ſo much Mercy as will forever remove me from being a Diſgrace to thoſe who once knew me worthy of a better Fate, and will enable me to paſs the Remainder of my Days in Penitence and ſorrowful Obſcurity."

On Friday Mr. Maclaine's Brother who is a Proteſtant Miniſter at the Hague, arrived in Town, in order to intercede for his Brother's Pardon.

We are aſſured that Plunket, whom Maclaine had impeached of robbing with him, is at Boulogne in France.

Saturday, Harriſon a Broker of Gravel Lane, Ratcliff Highway; Bradley, Keeper of a grand Chandler's Shop at Hoxton; and Newby, a Publican near King James Stairs, Wapping; three infamous Receivers of Goods ſtolen on the Keys, or upon the River Thames, were found guilty by the Jury. They were juſtly and vigorouſly proſecuted by Mr. Beſt, a Linnen Draper, &c. at Greenwich, two Bales of whoſe Goods they had received or purchaſed among them, after their having been ſtole out of a Boat lying at Billingſgate. The Priſoners had three or four Council, who did every thing they could in their Favour at the Opening of the Trial; but the Villainy appeared ſo flagrant, that they had nothing to ſay for them after the ſeveral Witneſſes againſt them had been heard. Four thouſand Pounds Bail had been offered for one of them, and refuſed. Mr. Benny and Mr. Williams were Counſel for the Proſecution, which they carried on with great Juſtice and Spirit. They had brought 113 Perſons to ſpeak to their Characters, but the Priſoners acknowledging the Fact, and ſubmitting themſelves to the Clemency of the Jury, the Witneſſes were not called. All their Goods and Chattles are forfeited, and they will be tranſported for fourteen Years. And

William Eſcote has been ſince convicted of buying ſome empty Sacks that were ſtolen out of a Lighter at Bear-Key belonging to George Amyand, Eſq; knowing the ſame to be ſtolen; for all which Sacks, he only gave one Guinea, tho' each of them were worth 6 d. at leaſt. He is likewiſe to be tranſported for 14 Years.

The next enſuing Seſſions to begin on Wedneſday the 17th of October next.

A Free Pardon came for John Thrift the Hangman, laſt Saturday, who was condemned ſome Time ago; and he is to reſume his Profeſſion the next Execution.

By Letters from Calcutter in the Eaſt Indies, dated March 10, we are informed, that they are much perplexed with the Mulatto's at that Factory, inſomuch that they have killed a Captain, another Officer, and eight Men

…, continuing their insolent Behaviour, the Governor …ordered a Ship to lie off the Place where they harbour, …th Orders for the Commander of her to fire upon them, …Case they should make any more Disturbance.

…The same Letters take Notice of Advices received from …dras, of that Settlement being possessed by the English …in, but that it was entirely dismantled by the French; …wever, by the Vigilence of the Factory they are raising …e most considerable Fortifications with the utmost Expe…tion.

Extract of a Letter from Chester, Sept. 8.

"This Day ended our Assizes, where John Caffery …s admitted an Evidence against his Comrades, Garret …lany and Edward Johnson, alias Murray, who was …nd guilty of robbing Bryan Molloy upon the King's …ghway, on the 29th of August, and are sentenced to be …ecuted on the 15th Instant, and afterwards to be hung …Chains, in the Road leading from Chester to Parkgate.

"John Kettle likewise received Sentence of Death for …epstealing."

Extract of a Letter from Gosport, Sept. 14.

"On Saturday a Sailing Boat coming from the Isle of …ight, with a young Man, his Sweetheart, and her Fa…er and Mother in it, by the Sails jibing, overset near Gil…kers, by which Accident the young Woman's Mother …d Sweatheart were drowned. The Daughter was taken …speechless, but is since recovered; and her Father was …providentially saved, by holding the Boat 'till another …me to take him up. The young Man and Woman were …be married next Day."

Mrs. Keith's Corpse was removed from her Husband's …use in May-Fair the Middle of October last, to an Apo…ecary's in South Audley Street, where she lies in a Room …ng with Mourning, and is to continue there till Mr. …ith can attend her Funeral. ——Several Persons, be…nging to Churches and Chapels, together with many …hers, supposing the Marriages at May Fair New Cha… to be detrimental to their Interest, have made it their …siness to rave and clamour, but in such a Manner as not …deserve an Answer, because every Thing they have said …ds only to expose their own Ignorance and Malice, in …e Opinion of People of good Sense and Understanding.—…he Way to Mr. Keith's Chapel is thro' Piccadilly, by the …d of St. James's-Street, and down Clarges-Street, and turn …the Left Hand. The Marriages (together with a Li…nce on a Five Shilling Stamp, and Certificate) are carried …for a Guinea, as usual, any Time 'till four in the After…on, by another regular Clergyman, at Mr. Keith's Lit… Chapel in May Fair, near Hyde Park Corner, oppo…e the Great Chadel, and within Ten Yards of it. There …a Porch at the Door like a Country Church Porch.

IRELAND.

Dublin, Sept 11. We hear from Roscommon, that …trick Hurley, who was found Guilty at the last Assizes, …robbing Luke Dowell, Esq; being on the Day ap…inted for his Execution, brought to the Gallows and tied …, where he hung a considerable Time; but some of the …ople perceiving an Iron Collar about his Neck, gave no…e to the Officers attending, who caused him to be cut …wn, not being in the least hurt, and then ordered …m to be hung up again, when his Sentence was justly …ecuted.

Extract of a Letter from Cork, Sept. 12.

"Counsellor Mead's Servant who was lately condemn'd …robbing his Master of several Particulars, and ordered …Execution Yesterday, was accordingly brought to the …allows about five o'Clock in the Evening guarded by the …eriff and about 20 Men, attended by the Minister and …lerk, singing Psalms with him all the Way; where after …ying about an Hour, he was tied up, but had not hung …re than a Minute, when the Mob, seeing a Man in a …hite Jacket, running towards them excessively fast, …ed out a Reprieve, cut him down, and carried him clear …; but when the Fellow came up, it proved to be only …John Frieke's Footman, running before his Lady, who …s then coming into Cork in her Coach and Six. The …ason the intended Execution was so late in the Day, was, …at his Friends had sent to the Judges at Limerick, to …licit a Reprieve, and therefore begged the Sheriffs to de…y it as long as possible. It is imagined there were at least …000 Persons present.

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Nor can there be prepared, by any Art or Skill, a more cleansing and healing, or a more strengthening and invigorating Medicine, or one that can more effectually cure Impotency, or promote Fertility, than this, as every one that but once tries it will say, by their soon finding the Difference between this and other Remedies; for it will do more in one Day towards restoring in these Weaknesses than any others can in ten, and is of so corroborating a Nature that it may be entirely rely'd upon for curing perfectly and firmly, without Fear of Relapse, even in the tendereft Constitutions, which can hardly be said of any other Medicine; and it is withal so elegantly pleasant to the Palate, and so agreeable to the Stomach that the nicest Person is delighted with it.

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Abundance of Ladies, who for several Years were deem'd incurably Barren, have after twice taking it, conceived and became Fruitful, and great Numbers of Gentlemen, who by fast living, Strains, or Self Abuses, had render'd themselves incapable of Procreation, have soon been enabled by it to propagate their Species, insomuch, that very many illustrious Families, who, for want of Children, were almost inconsolable, are now blest with happy Issue, and are (under Providence) indebted to this Great Medicine for their Heirs.

It rectifies all Disorders of the Stomach, creates an Appetite, procures a good Digestion, and in all Weakness of Body, or Decay of Constitution of any Kind, is a most infallible Restorative, and even seems to keep back the Effects of Old Age it self.

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All such, likewise, as doubt they have some remaining Relicks of former Injuries, may, by a few Doses of it, entirely free themselves from all Suspicions of that Kind; for it admits of no Foulness, Corruption, or Putrefaction whatever, to remain in the Fluids, or to adhere to the Solids; and, on that Account, in all Scorbutick, Scrophulous, and even Leprous Eruptions, or Foulnesses of the Skin, or glandulous Swellings, and Impurities of the Juices, it does more by one Dose than any other Medicine, yet known, can by ten.

The Price of this most noble *Anti-Siphylicon* is but six Shillings a Pot, which, considering its extraordinary Efficacy, one Pot only being sufficient, in most Cases, to accomplish the Cure, is not a tenth Part of its Value; and is ready sealed up, with a Book of Instructions, by the Perusal of which all Persons who were ever affected with any Degree of the *Venereal Disease* may perfectly understand their own Condition, and certainly know when, and when not, the *Venereal Poison* is entirely rooted out of their Bodies.

Note, This Grand Anti-Siphylicon is now, by the Author's Appointment, to be had only at Mr. Eglinton's (Mr. Radford being deceased) at the Golden Pair of Spectacles against the East-End of the New Church in the Strand, London. *Ask only for a Six Shilling Pot for the Scurvy. No Letters answer'd, unless Post-paid.*

GLEETS and SEMINAL WEAKNESSES,

SO destructive to the Constitution, and ruinous not only to the unhappy Individual labouring under them, by driving away the Radical Moisture or very Essence of Life, and inducing Consumptions, Nervous Disorders, &c. but to Posterity also, insomuch as those afflicted with such Gleetings, if not wholy disabled, as very many are, from propagating their Species, are yet render'd incapable of begetting any other than puny, miserable, and short-liv'd Issue.

These wasting Gleetings, occasion'd by Self-pollution, excessive Venery, severe Purging for Venereal Injuries, or by violent Strains, &c. and which have been deem'd by almost all Physicians and Surgeons to be so very difficult to overcome, are now so certainly known to be directly, and in a manner at once perfectly cur'd by the Grand Restrictive Balsamick Electuary, that no one, how bad soever, need despair of being entirely set to Rights by it in a few Days.

It is from this its most extraordinary Efficacy, that so many Practitioners in Town and Country now send for it for their Patients, as finding it to be the only sure and infallible Remedy that can be safely rely'd upon in those Cases. The Price of this Grand Medicine is 6s. a Pot, seal'd up, with a Book of Instructions, highly necessary to be read by all Persons whoever were afflicted with any Disorder of the Seminal Vessels or neighbouring Parts.

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To Persons of either Sex,

Afflicted with any Species of the PALSY, *or other* Nervous Decays.

NEVER were NERVOUS DISEASES, PALSIES, and PARALYTICK DISORDERS so frequent as of late they have been, nor have the usual Remedies been found adequate to those pertinacious Distempers: This occasioned a Physician, who employed his Thoughts much concerning them, to adapt a Medicine, a Sovereign Elixir peculiar to, and effectual for, the Palsy, and all other Nervous Complaints now reigning, which, after he had experienced on vast Numbers of Persons of both Sexes, and always with surprizing Success even so as infallibly to cure by it the Palsy, and all Paralytick Effects and Nervous Disorders, he permitted it to be made publick for a general Good, that so those labouring under these miserable Ailments might know where to meet with a safe and most certain Cure, which it accomplishes in so short a Time, and with such Ease and Pleasure (a few Drops of it being a Dose, highly agreeable to the Palate, and comforting to the Stomach and Bowels) as is almost incredible to relate.

But the taking one Bottle of it only demonstrates its prodigious Efficacy to every one, and the Patients soon finds all Numbness, Deadness, and shaking, or Resolution of the Nerves, as well as all convulsive, cramp-like, or painful Contractions of them, vanish and return no more, and this, though these Diseases have been of many Years standing, and whether occasioned by long Illness, fast Living, hard drinking, or any other Cause; for it performs all that can be wished for in Nervous Cases, creates an Appetite, expells Wind, rectifies the Digestion, occasions laudable Chyle, attennuates the Blood and Juices, causes a free and regular Circulation of 'em thro' the Capiliary Vessels, revives and increases the Spirits, warms, comforts, strengthens, and replenishes the Brain and whole Nervous System, hence the Sinews, Tendons, Ligaments, and all the enfeebled Parts are invigorated, the Limbs restored to their pristine Steadiness and Strength, and the Palsy and all Paralitick Disorders and Nervous Decays suddenly cured by it, to the Admiration of the Patients themselves, and all about them.

This sovereign and incomparable Elixir is permitted to be sold only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange in Cornhill, London, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with printed Directions at large.

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WHICH in a few Days infallibly cure *Hypochondriach Melancholy* in *Men*, and the *Vapours* in *Women*, so as never to return again, be they ever so severe, or of many Years standing, and even after all other Remedies have prov'd ineffectual; and that by immediately striking at the very Root or true Cause, as well as remedying the Effects, of those perplexing Maladies and all their Variety of Symptoms, by which they mimick, by Turns, almost all the Diseases poor Mortals are afflicted with, and have their Rise from a depraved Appetite, vicious Ferment in the Stomach, and Indigestion of Food, whence proceed Crudities and flatulent or windy Disorders in the first Passages, ill Fumes, sour Belchings, Cholick, and Uneasiness in the Bowels; which Crudities offend the Nerves, and, by Consent of Parts, affect the Head, and produce sometimes Giddiness, Dimness of Sight, confused Thoughts, pertinacious Watchings, troublesome Sleep, Frights, groundless Fears, and the deepest Melancholy, with direful Views and terrible Apprehensions; at other times, Fits, flushing Heats, Reachings, Faintness, Lowness and Sinking of Spi- and Palpitation of the Heart, Startings, Tremblings and Twitchings in the Limbs and other Parts, with many convulsive Disorders, sharp Pains, fix'd or wandering, Pain and Weakness in the Back, and other almost innumerable and grievous Symptoms, which miserably afflict vast Numbers of both Sexes.

All which Symptoms in their sharpest Paroxysms, these so much fam'd and most pleasant Drops, (which are Chymically prepar'd from the most valuable Specificks in the Mineral, Vegetable, and Animal Kingdoms, and exalted to the highest Degree of Perfection possible) instantly quell, and at the same time annihilate their real Cause, directly bringing the Stomach into right Order, creating a good Appetite, rectifying the Digestion, occasioning laudable Chyle, and, of course, good Blood, Plenty of calm, free, and chearful Spirits, a regular Circulation of all the Fluids, and Strength of Nerves; so that both Cause and Effects of Melancholy and Vapours, are thoroughly removed by them, almost on the Spot, as the many Thousands of both Sexes they have perfectly cured, evince.

Whoever takes them for three Days only, will be sensible they are absolutely to be depended upon for an effectual and lasting Cure, and certain it is, that no Medicine upon Earth can equal them; be careful therefore to have the right Drops, which are to be had only at Mrs. Holt's, at the Cross-Keys and Star below the Royal Exchange, in Cornhill, at 3s. 6d. a Bottle, with Directions, at large.

The only short and infallible Cure for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbutic Humours, tho' arrived to the highest or most inveterate Degree, or of ever so many Years standing, and without sensible Evacuation, or the least Purging, which, by an unaccountable Mistake, is Generally advised, altho' always found rather to increase than confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much fam'd and most pleasant Chymical DROPS.

WHICH, without the least Trouble, Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of that Disease, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbutick Humours, and Effects, and flourish, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them in Time are convinced; for they almost instantly after the taking of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Blotches, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, wandering Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often ties conceal'd under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and curing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages, (whence arise Head-Achs, Vapours, and other Indispositions) no Bitters, nor any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, insomuch besides infallibly curing the Scurvy, in all its Shapes and Appearances they effectually and directly cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Weakness of all Kinds, in Young or Old, and almost all other Chronick Distempers which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and flatulent Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and certainly prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Person pleasantly lightsome, brisk and vigorous to Admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a found and healthful State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and most violent Chymical DROPS have so universally gain'd among Persons of Eminence, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy in all Scorbutick Humors, and other Chronick Diseases, in so short and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, some under the same, and others under other Names; be careful therefore not to be deceived, but be sure to have the Right, which, by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had, only at the Gentlemen's at the two blue Posts in Haydon Yard in the Minories at 5s. a Bottle, with Directions.

For the Year 1751. —— A NEW

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Has a LONG List of Fasters, from Flesh Conversation as well as Flesh Diet, and Where MOST Feasting

Rules for buying Fish, Flesh, and a Useful Horse.

How NEW FASHIONS are APED from the French,

Of SACKS, Flies, PLENTIFUL HOOPS, &c.—Remarkable

On *Methodists*.— *May* 29.— *Jun.* 10. *Oct.* 30.—On the

SIX Classes of BEAUTIES

At Court That Day. The Features of Each Class described —And, WHENCE it is, that those Mighty Beauties Court FROM.

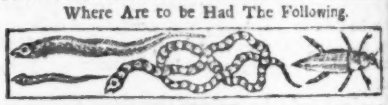
In Dark Evenings, How *Bad Women*, Intice into Bad Houses, Where TRAVELLERS Come the WORST off.

Because, They Can be WHOLE again, but ONE Way.

With Variety of Other Such Like Observations in Every Month of the Year, which are in None of the Common Almanacks

This ALMANACK is Given Gratis, in LONG ACRE.

Where Are to be Had The Following.



Purging SUGAR PLUMS

WORMS,

Brought Away ALIVE at the Close Stool, by the Famous Little

SUGAR PLUMS,

As Innocent as a Little RHUBARB, Or MANNA, Or a Luscious Prune, or Two, Stew'd with Senna.

COMMON *Sugar Plums* at the Confectioners, are indeed Bigger than These, But, For Colour, Taste &c. These may be Eaten by Children, Like a COMMON Sugar Plum, Or like Any Sweet-Meat.

Twelve Pence a Dozen. ——— Or, May Buy but ONE only Single PLUM, for a PENNY, (With Directions with it)

Which is ENOUGH to Bring away WORMS, and Foul Humors from a CHILD, Or, to Cure it of a Cough Or Fever.

CHILDREN may be Deceived by A Sugar Plum, when they will take no Manner of Physick.

Or May Buy 2, 3, 4, Or, Half a Dozen, Or, what You Please ——Or THREE Dozen for Half a Crown,

To KEEP *in* a FAMILY.

Or To Give Away,——Or Sell Again, And Return what they do not Sell.——To be Had At Mr. Burchell's, At the

ANODYNE NECKLACE

In LONG ACRE, Next Drury-Lane, London.

No Dealings BEHIND the *Royal Exchange*.

LONDON: Printed for J. PURSER, in *Red-Lion Court, Fleet-street.* Where Advertisements, and Letters to the Author, are taken in.